Richard Frank

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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RICHARD FRANK

#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
1	Differentiating Online Posting Behaviors of Violent and Nonviolent Right-Wing Extremists. Criminal Justice Policy Review, 2022, 33, 943-965.	0.5	1
2	They're Not All the Same: A Longitudinal Comparison of Violent and Non-Violent Right-Wing Extremist Identities Online. , 2022, , 255-278.		1
3	Upvoting extremism: Collective identity formation and the extreme right on Reddit. New Media and Society, 2021, 23, 3491-3508.	3.1	54
4	Triggered by Defeat or Victory? Assessing the Impact of Presidential Election Results on Extreme Right-Wing Mobilization Online. Deviant Behavior, 2021, 42, 630-645.	1.1	9
5	Measuring the Evolution of Radical Right-Wing Posting Behaviors Online. Deviant Behavior, 2020, 41, 216-232.	1.1	30
6	Beyond the â€~Silk Road': Assessing Illicit Drug Marketplaces on the Public Web. Lecture Notes in Social Networks, 2020, , 89-111.	0.8	4
7	Searching for Extremist Content Online Using the Dark Crawler and Sentiment Analysis. Sociology of Crime, Law, and Deviance, 2019, , 179-194.	0.1	15
8	The mediums and the messages: exploring the language of Islamic State media through sentiment analysis. Critical Studies on Terrorism, 2018, 11, 438-457.	0.7	19
9	Searching for signs of extremism on the web: an introduction to Sentiment-based Identification of Radical Authors. Behavioral Sciences of Terrorism and Political Aggression, 2018, 10, 39-59.	0.7	36
10	Changes and stabilities in the language of Islamic state magazines: a sentiment analysis. Dynamics of Asymmetric Conflict: Pathways Toward Terrorism and Genocide, 2018, 11, 109-120.	0.4	9
11	"To My Brothers in the West― A Thematic Analysis of Videos Produced by the Islamic State's al-Hayat Media Center. Journal of Contemporary Criminal Justice, 2017, 33, 234-253.	0.7	20
12	Spreading the Message Digitally: A Look into Extremist Organizations' Use of the Internet. , 2015, , 130-145.		7
13	The supremacy of online white supremacists – an analysis of online discussions by white supremacists. Information and Communications Technology Law, 2015, 24, 41-73.	1.0	26
14	Terrorist and extremist organizationsâ \in M use of the Internet for recruitment. , 2015, , 105-127.		8
15	The strongest does not attract all but it does attract the most – evaluating the criminal attractiveness of shopping malls using fuzzy logic. Expert Systems, 2014, 31, 121-135.	2.9	6
16	Uncovering the Spatial Patterning of Crimes. Journal of Research in Crime and Delinquency, 2014, 51, 230-255.	1.7	21
17	Crime Ridges: Exploring the Relationship between Crime Attractors and Offender Movement. , 2013, , .		7
18	Visualizing the directional bias in property crime incidents for five Canadian municipalities. Canadian Geographer / Geographie Canadien, 2013, 57, 31-42.	1.0	10

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Criminal directionality and the structure of urban form. Journal of Environmental Psychology, 2012, 2.3 24 32, 37-42.	#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
	19		2.3	24

Analyzing an Offender's Journey to Crime: A Criminal Movement Model (CriMM)., 2011, , .